

held belief by many judges and lawyers and scholars across the political spectrum. These legal experts recognize that *Roe v. Wade* was indeed bad law created out of whole cloth by an unelected Supreme Court seeking to legislate its social agenda from the bench.

Ironically, if *Roe v. Wade* was overturned today, it would not end abortion on demand. It would simply leave the matter to the States and to the people through their elected representatives.

Mr. Speaker, this was not the vision of our Founding Fathers. They wrote the U.S. Constitution to specifically protect those that were most innocent and to protect the most basic civil right of all, that being life itself.

The preamble to the Constitution sums up the entirety of their reasons for establishing a constitution in the first place, that we, the people, to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The Constitution expressly states in plain language that one of the primary purposes for its existence is to secure the blessings of liberty to our future children. The phrase in the 14th amendment sums up the entire document. It says, "No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Mr. Speaker, protecting the lives of the innocent and their constitutional rights is why this government exists. How does it secure the blessings of liberty to our posterity to sacrifice their very lives upon the altar of convenience?

Judge Alito was correct; the Constitution does not guarantee the right to hire someone to kill an innocent unborn child and dispose of the body. Our Founding Fathers put pen to paper and proclaimed: We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

When our Founding Fathers proclaimed those words, the course of human history was forever changed.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to have this debate on abortion out in the open.

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Those who promote abortion on demand ignore the Constitution and the original intent of our Founding Fathers who took great care to structure a foundation for self-governance that safeguards innocent life and human dignity. America will not remain free if we claim for ourselves the right to destroy innocent human lives simply because they are unwanted or they are at our mercy, or because they lack even the voice to cry out. We cannot embrace the notion that by our own choice we determine the dignity or worth of other human beings. That is the principle of might makes right, and

this Nation was founded to dispel that depraved injustice.

Mr. Speaker, the future of this country in freedom depends that the fundamental principle which guarantees the right to the divine gift of life and liberty to each of us must remain intact. This is America's creed. This is our foundation. It is so very simple. We are not born equal; we do not become equal when we reach a certain level of development or age or status. All human beings are created equal. That principle of human equality must not be discarded by the United States of America, because if Americans in the 21st century cannot or will not sustain the will and the courage to protect the innocent, in the final analysis we will never sustain the will or the courage to protect any kind of liberty for anyone.

Mr. Speaker, as the nomination of Judge Samuel Alito moves forward, let us all just remind ourselves that we are Americans, that we walk on the freest soil, and that we breathe the freest air of any people in human history. There is nothing more American than defending innocent human life. So now it is up to this generation, Mr. Speaker, to protect the God-given life to live so that future generations will say of us that we justify our brief moment here. God bless America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2006 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2006 THROUGH FY 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2006 and for the 5-year period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 401 of the conference report on the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006 (H. Con. Res. 95). This status report is current through December 5, 2005.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by H. Con. Res. 95. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget reso-

lution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2006 because those years are not considered for enforcement of spending aggregates.

The second table compares, by authorizing committee, the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 95 for fiscal year 2006 and fiscal years 2006 through 2010. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2006 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation as well as the 302(a) allocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for 2007 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 401 of H. Con. Res. 95. This list is needed to enforce section 401 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills or amendments thereto that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

#### STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2006 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 95 REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2005

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2006	Fiscal years 2006–2010
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority .....	2,144,384	n.a.
Outlays .....	2,161,420	n.a.
Revenues .....	1,589,892	9,080,006
Current Level:		
Budget Authority .....	2,130,625	n.a.
Outlays .....	2,155,935	n.a.
Revenues .....	1,607,200	9,176,091
Current Level over (+) / under (–)		
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority .....	–13,759	n.a.
Outlays .....	–5,485	n.a.
Revenues .....	17,308	96,085

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations acts for fiscal years 2007 through 2010 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

Budget Authority: Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2006 in excess of \$13,759,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2006 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

Outlays: Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2006 in excess of \$5,485,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2006 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

Revenues: Enactment of measures that would reduce revenue for FY 2006 in excess of \$17,308,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues